Security Certification Challenges in a Cloud Computing Delivery Model

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Current Thinking...

- "Cloud computing will be as influential as E-business." Gartner
- "It's the modern version of the timesharing model from the 1960s..." - Bruce Schneier
- "We can no more see the full impact of the cloud than Henry Ford foresaw the impact of his desire to produce more cars in less time." - Russ Daniels
- "I think cloud computing has some security implications, but nobody really has a handle on what cloud computing even is." - Marcus Ranum



NIST Risk Management Framework



MONITOR Security Controls

Continuously track changes to the information system that may affect security controls and reassess control effectiveness.

CATEGORIZE

Information System

Define criticality/sensitivity of information system according to potential worst-case, adverse impact to mission/business.



SELECT Security Controls



Select baseline security controls; apply tailoring guidance and supplement controls as needed based on risk assessment.

Security Life Cycle



AUTHORIZE Information System

Determine risk to organizational operations and assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation; if acceptable, authorize operation.



ASSESS Security Controls

Determine security control effectiveness (i.e., controls implemented correctly, operating as intended, meeting security requirements for information system).





Implement security controls within enterprise architecture using sound systems engineering practices; apply security configuration settings.





Impact Level Drives Control Selection

	POTENTIAL IMPACT		
Security Objective	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
Confidentiality Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]	The unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.	The unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.	The unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.
Integrity Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]	The unauthorized modification or destruction of information could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.	The unauthorized modification or destruction of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.	The unauthorized modification or destruction of information could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.
Availability Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]	The disruption of access to or use of information or an information system could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.	The disruption of access to or use of information or an information system could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.	The disruption of access to or use of information or an information system could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.



18 Security Control Families (NIST SP 800-53)

IDENTIFIER	FAMILY				
AC	Access Control				
AT	Awareness and Training		DOD IA Control		
AU	Audit and Accountability			Subject Areas	
CA	Security Assessment and Authorization			(DODI 8500.2)	
СМ	Configuration Management			(DODI 8900.2)	
CP	Contingency Planning	Abbreviation Sub		oject Area Name	
IA	Identification and Authentication	DC	Sec	Security Design & Configuration	
IR	Incident Response	ent Response IA Ider		ntification and Authentication	
MA	Maintenance EC Enc		clave and Computing Environment		
MP	Media Protection EB Enc		clave Boundary Defense		
PE	Physical and Environmental Protection PE Phy		sical and Environmental		
PL	Planning PR Per		sonnel		
PS	Personnel Security	СО	CO Continuity		
RA	Risk Assessment	VI	Vul	nerability and Incident Management	
SA	System and Services Acquisition				
SC	System and Communications Protection				
SI	System and Information Integrity				
PM	Program Management				



Cloud Assurance—What will it take?

- "...the certainty that a Service Provider can operate their cloud offering at a prescribed level."
- Assurance is the grounds for confidence that the security controls implemented are effective in their application.
- For low-impact systems, the assurance requirement is that "the security control is in effect and it meets explicitly identified functional requirements in the control statement."
- The controls are in place with the expectation that no obvious errors exist, and as flaws are discovered, they are discussed in a timely manner.

Issues and Assumptions

Issues

- Applicable cloud security standards
- Compensating security controls to mitigate
- Customers and service provider actions to achieve cloud assurance

Assumptions

NIST SP 800-53 security controls for a low-impact system





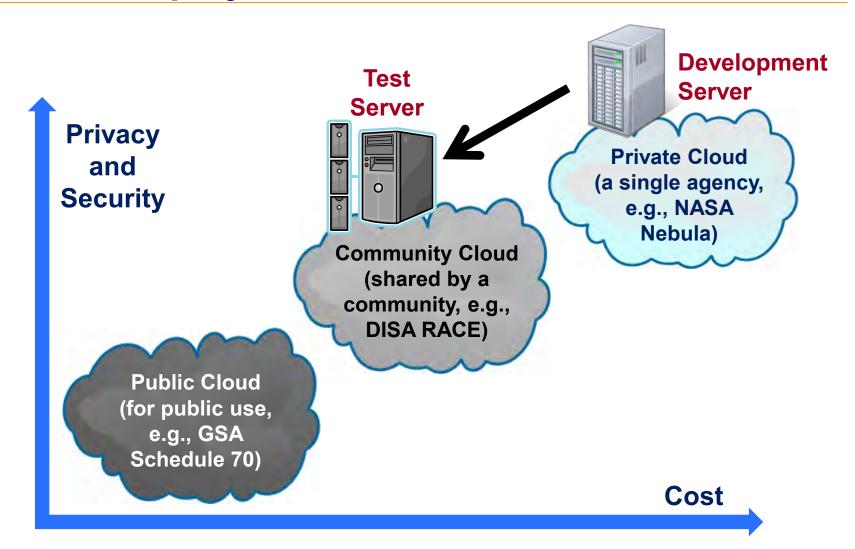








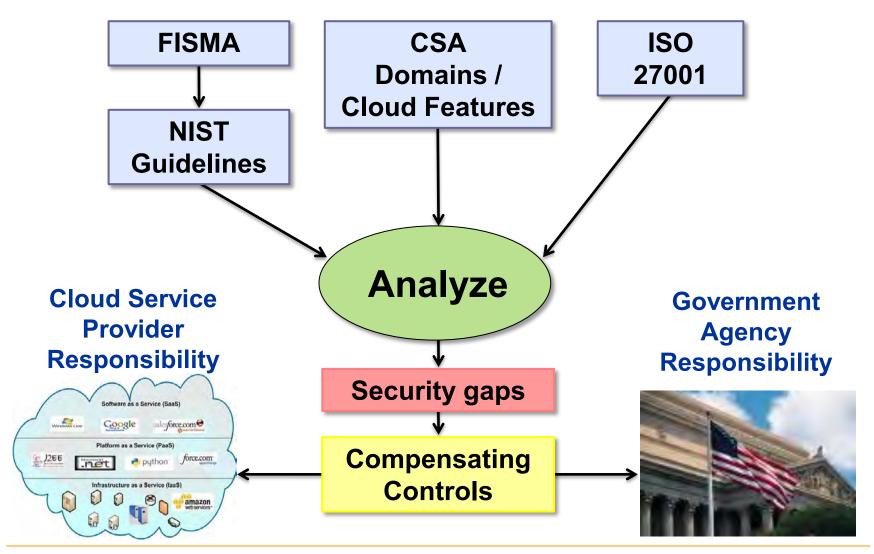
Example of Low-Risk laaS in Hybrid Cloud Deployment



Relevant Security Standards, Certifications, and Guidance

- NIST SP 800 series
- ISO/IEC 27001 framework
- Cloud Security Alliance
- Statement of Accounting Standards, number 70 (SAS-70)

Cloud Security Certification Analysis



Criteria for Difficulty of NIST 800-53 Control Family Certification Characteristics

Least Difficult	Most Difficult
 Mature practices exist No integration issues Technology is available if necessary Compensating controls are unnecessary 	 Concepts and theory exist but with immature implementation methods Technology integration issues that impede implementation Compensating controls that are difficult to implement



Results Categorization of NIST SP 800-53 Control Families

Least Difficult	Most Difficult
 Awareness and Training (AT) Audit and Accountability (AU) Physical and Environmental Protection (PE) Personnel Security (PS) Contingency Planning (CP) Incident Response (IR) Maintenance (MA) Planning (PL) Program Management (PM) System and Services Acquisition (SA) System and Information Integrity (SI) 	 Security Assessment and Authorization (CA) System and Communications Protection (SC) Risk Assessment (RA) Media Protection (MP) Identification and Authentication (IA) Access Control (AC) Configuration Management (CM)

Description of Most Difficult Results

Most Difficult

- Security Assessment and Authorization (CA)
 - No mandate
 - No metrics
 - Integration issues unknown
- System and Communications Protection (SC)
 - Boundary protection not enforced
 - Lack of FIPS 140-2 support
- Risk Assessment (RA)
 - No metrics
 - Transparency required
 - Unique for every instance



Description of Most Difficult Results

Most Difficult

Media Protection (MP)

- Inconsistent protection methods
- Unverifiable data destruction and reuse methods
- Data aggregation vulnerabilities

Identification and Authentication (IA)

- LDAP and Active directory integration issues
- Immature concepts

Access Control (AC)

- Customer configuration challenges
- Transparency required

Configuration Management (CM)

- Patch management not mandated
- No metrics



Compensating Controls

Unmet Control	Compensating Control	Customer Responsibility	Service Provider Responsibility
No certification mandate	Conduct a third-party assessment periodically	Require CA in SLA	Publish results. Provide Security Architecture.
Boundary protection not enforced	Enact strong Denial of Service (DoS) protection	Require DoS in SLA	Enable DoS to the edge
No RA mandates or metrics	Evaluate risk at a granular level	Ensure satisfactory risk mgmt methods	Be subject to an RA
Unverifiable protection and data destruction methods	Sanitize media before contract termination. Encrypt data to prevent disclosure.	Establish frameworks against attacks	Test for audit logging and reports

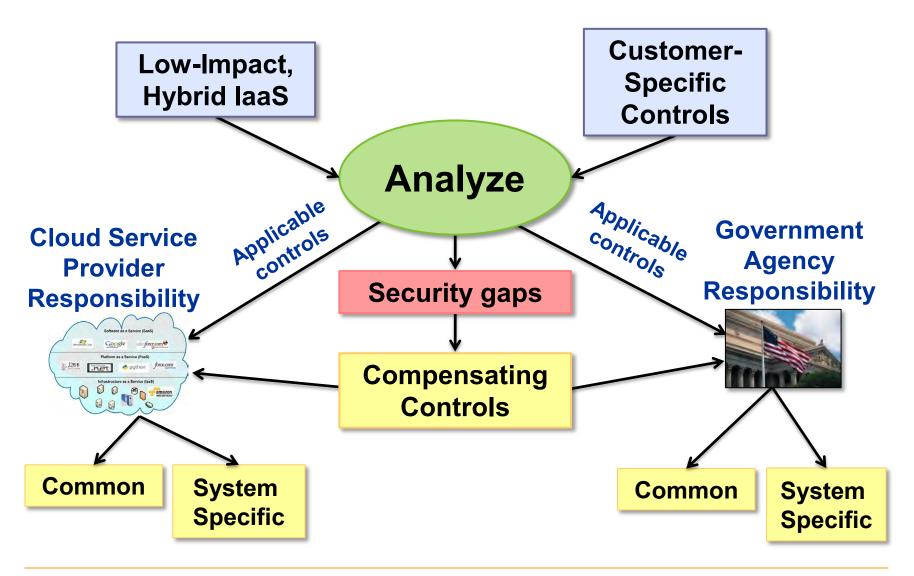


Compensating Controls (concluded)

Unmet Control	Compensating Control	Customer Responsibility	Service Provider Responsibility
Access Control configuration is challenging	Define an access schema before deploying data to the cloud	Categorize. Define roles. Install IDS, Firewalls.	Deny all access default
Integration issues with LDAP and AD	Use identity management standards such as SAML and WS- Federation	Configure user and group policies on a AAA server	Support SAML and XACML
Patch management not mandated	Be proactive with vulnerability protection. Institute adequate patch management policies and procedures.	Conduct vulnerability assessments. Enforce NAC prerequisites.	Support dynamic analysis web application security tools



Model - Allocate controls, identify gaps, assign responsibility for compensation



Future Responsibilities Roadmap

Service Providers	Customers	Standards Bodies
 Service providers must build security into the service offering Service providers must provide transparent SLAs Service providers must allow for independent security assessments 	 Customers eager to migrate must accept some risks Customers must be wary of SLAs 	 NIST-leading Cloud Computing Security Working Group to establish baseline standards and authorization process for public clouds Cloud Security Alliance (industry group) seeking to establish security guidelines



Contact Information

